

WILLIAM B. L. MANLEY COLLECTION
OF LEPIDOPTERA

By E. G. HANCOCK*

The Lt. Col. Manley collection of butterflies and moths was bought by Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery from his widow, Margherita, in 1986. Manley died in 1985, aged 85 (Tremewan 1986) having built up a collection of about 60,000 specimens contained in thirty two cabinets and sixty store boxes. It contains, amongst others, all the specimens of his figured in Manley and Allcard (1970). The illustrated examples are clearly marked as such as are the types of the various taxa described by him or by other entomologists from his collection. The most remarkable aspect of this collection is the perfect setting and condition of each insect. This, combined with the extensive coverage from Western Europe, makes it a resource of high quality. Glasgow's offer for the collection was accepted in the face of competition from the Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC, USA.

The collection divides itself into four identifiable sections. Firstly, there is a forty drawer cabinet and twelve store boxes of mainly tropical Lepidoptera. These have their origin in Manley's father's days in the army and the genesis of his interest in collecting can be traced to seeing the specimens sent back from Sierra Leone in 1904 (*in litt.* Margherita Manley to Glasgow Museum, 19 August 1986). The second part forms the bulk of the collection in twenty-one ten drawer Hill's cabinets and thirty six store boxes being the western palaearctic Rhopalocera plus Zygaenidae. The third section in eight Hill's cabinets and nine store boxes is of British moths. These are restricted to mainly British specimens of macro moths and pyralid and tortricoid micros. These last named are particularly developed into the last section, the varieties of *Acleris cristana* and *A. hastiana* occupying two Hill's units and three store boxes. It includes the specimens referred to in his paper on the subject (Manley, 1973).

It is a fine collection and with few exceptions contains the entirety of one man's effort, with the assistance of members of his family. The purchase was a major proportion of the museum's budget for such purposes and was assisted in part by a grant from the Local Museums Purchase Fund. Its acquisition makes the museum a significant resource for the study of european butterflies. Those wishing to study it ideally should make contact with the Keeper of Natural History prior to a visit.

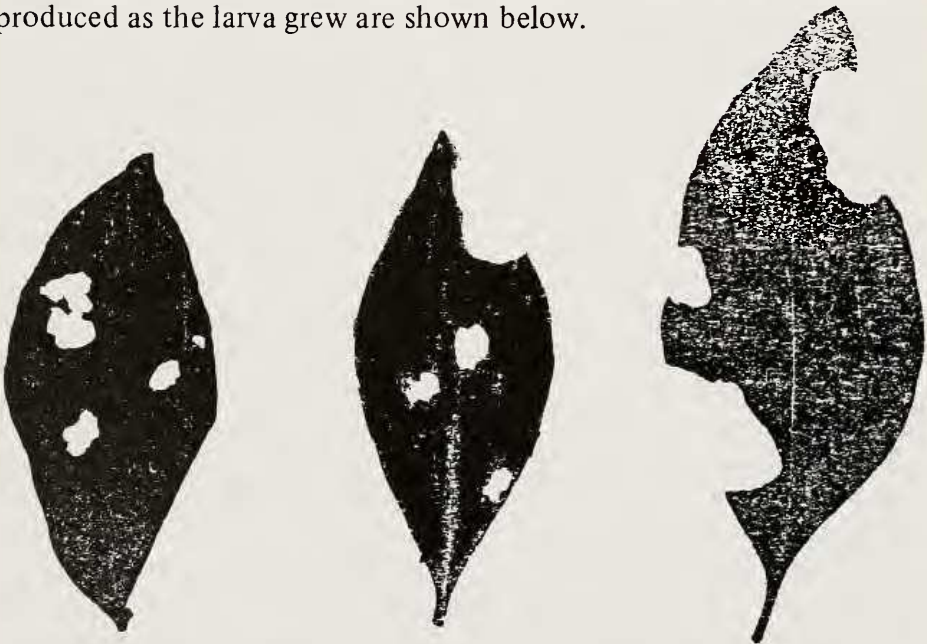
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References

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SAWFLY DAMAGE TO HONEYSUCKLE SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE BROAD-BORDERED BEE HAWKMOTH — On 18.vii. 1987 some colleagues and I were searching for larvae of *Hamearis fuciformis* L., the broad-bordered bee-hawk, in a South Wiltshire locality. A tip that is often given, for example in South's *Moths of the British Isles*, is to look for a leaf of honeysuckle with round holes on each side of the mid-rib. We found a number of leaves matching this description, but no hawkmoth larvae.

Several sawfly larvae were found. One was collected and confined with undamaged honeysuckle leaves, and the feeding patterns produced as the larva grew are shown below.



The larva unfortunately died before it could be identified, but Lorenz and Kraus (*Die larvensystematik der Blattwespen — Tenthredinoidea und Megalodontoidea* (1957)) list eleven species of sawfly found on honeysuckle and its related cultivars.

I am forced to conclude that the only evidence for the presence of *fuciformis* must be finding the larva itself. PAUL WARING, Nature Conservancy Council, Northminster House, Peterborough PE1 1UA.